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THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

No. 56

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SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1797.

THE FATAL EFFECTS OF A TOO SUSCEPTIBLE HEART IN A YOUNG PRUSSIAN OFFICER.

"MY ſon was an enſign in a regiment in which I ranked as captain. We had ſerved two campaigns together, and I was pleaſed with the marks of a cool and ſenſible courage, which I had obſerved in him, & which promiſed the moſt flattering hopes of his becoming one day an ornament to his family.

"His heart was nuturally generous and tender. This virtue endeared him to me; but I trembled for its effects. It might, I thought, ſhake his fortitude in trying ſcenes of the miſerable ſpectacles of war, and poſſibly ſuppreſs the enterpriſing ſpirit of youth; a quality ſo aſſential to the advancement of a ſoldier, and ſo neceſſary an embelliſhment to his character.

"Oftentimes, when his overflowing compaſſionate heart would vent itſelf in a burſt of ſorrow for the unfortunate, I had recourſe to the *ſophiſtry* of argument, to paint thoſe objects of his reflections in different colours to his immagination; and while reproving him with his unmanly weakneſs, could have claſped him to my boſom for the melting tenderneſs of his nature.

"I frequently, though with utter repugnance, conducted him to the trying ſcenes of ſuffering criminals—thus attempting to familiarize his mind to the diſaſtrous events which life is too often embittered with.

"Some little time after the affair of Schweidnitz, our army had burnt and ſacked a ſmall villiage of the Auſtrians. It was our chance of duty to be ſent to this place. When the general confuſion of the day had ſubſided, and ſome order reſtored among the troops, we made an excurſion round the village to view the effects.

"On our approach to the ruins of a once clean and neat houſe, we were ſuddenly ſhocked by the approach of an old woman. The genius of extreme wretchedneſs ſeemed faithfully pourtayed in her ghaſtly countenance.

"She flung herſelf upon her knees, and in a ſhrill voice of deſperation, imprecated the moſt direful curſes upon our heads. "If," ſays ſhe, "you call yourſelves men, and not ſavages of unequalled brutality, either kill me inſtantly, and end my extreme ſufferings—or, O! let me have help to ſearch for the remains of my children."

"I tenderly exhorted her to calm herſelf; that ſhe might expect every aſſiſtance; and ſtaying with her till my ſon had returned with a few ſoldiers, I learnt that on the alarm of the ſudden approach of our troops to the village, the unreſtrained diſorder which was naturally to be expected, had forced her ſon and daughter, with two grand children, to ſeek ſhelter in a cellar of the houſe; which houſe ſharing the ſame unfortunate fate with the reſt, was ſoon pillaged and ſet on fire—that ſhe herſelf had fled ſome little way into the country, and had retired from the danger of the enemy, in hopes that, in caſe of a diſcovery, her age might ſecure her from that fate which her grand-children, two young women in the bloom of life, might otherwiſe be expoſed to—that their father, who was a notary of the place, with his wife, had reſolved on ſtaying with the children in their concealment.

"When my ſon returned with the ſoldiers, the old woman ſhowed us the ſpot where we ſhould ſearch for the poor devoted family. We had not been long at work among the ruins, when we broke into the celler whither the family had fled. Here a ſcene preſented itſelf, that would have turned a monſter's heart from the fell tide of war, which brings ſuch deſolation and horrow in its courſe.

"Claſped in each others arms lay two beautiful ſiſters, with their father and mother by their ſide, ſuffocated by the ſmoke; while the old woman, with horrid yells, was bewailing the loſs of her unfortunate children, kiſſing the bodies, and frantic with grief. My ſon ſtood with folded arms muſing over this melancholy ſpectacle.

"I ſolicited him to depart—I urged him to withdraw from ſo affecting a ſcene. Sternly did he turn his eyes on me, and ſeemed petrified to the ſpot. In vain did I reaſon on the neceſſary conſequences of war; that it was no premeditated cruelty, but one of thoſe caſual misfortunes that even the civil tranſactions of life are often checquered with.

"Where is your reaſon, your manhood, my boy? Shall a ſoldier be overcome with weak womaniſh feelings? For ſhame! for ſhame! All men in the courſe of their lives muſt make up their minds to calamities like theſe. Away! Your countrymen will ridicule your want of firmneſs; and the laurel which you have hitherto acquired, will only ſerve to point you out as a more conſpicuous inſtance of effeminacy.

"I took him by the arm to draw him gently from this diſtreſſing ſight, when he flung himſelf away from me, and exclaimed, pointing to the youngeſt of the girls, whoſe tongue, from the convulſive gaſps of death, hung from her mouth, "Behold this unparalleled butchery of my countrymen! Will not the wrath of heaven revenge this outrage on humanity? Cruel, cruel Pruſſians! You are bloody indeed! Accurſed profeſſion! Hell only has invented thee. From this moment I abjure thee. I will not return to theſe bloodhounds: I will fly to the deſarts forever, and hide my face from ſuch inhumanity:" with "ſee there! my father," pointing again to the dead bodies, and burſt into a flood of tears.

"It required ſome force to bear him from this calamitous ſcene—and ſo ſtrong was the impreſſion, that a fixed melancholy took entire poſſeſſion of him: and ſuch was the extreme delicacy and tenderneſs of his feelings, that I was deſtined to ſee this beloved child ſeized with a violent fever, and to hear him, in the paroxiſms of his diſtemper, rave in the wildeſt, yet moſt pathetic language on this event.

"Some little time before he expired, he had faſhioned one of the young women into his wife—and ſtarting up in bed, curſing the war which had ſnatched her away from him, he fixed his eyes ghaſtly upon me, which I readily tranſlated into a remonſtrance for being the author of his unhappy malady, fell back into a ſwoon, from which he never recovered,"

THE FORCE OF IMAGINATION.

A young man troubled with melancholy, had a ſtrong imagination that he was dead, and did not only abſtain from meat & drink, but importuned his parents that he might be carried into his grave; and buried before he was quite putrified. By the council of Phyſicians he was wrapped in a winding ſheet, laid upon a bier, and ſo carried upon men's ſhoulders towards the church: but upon the way, two or three pleaſant fellows (appointed for that purpoſe) meeting the hearſe, demanded aloud of them that followed it, whoſe body it was that was there coffined, and carried to burial? they ſaid it was a young man's, and told them his name: "Surely (replied one of them) the world is well rid of him, for he was a man of a very bad and vicious life, and his friends have cauſe to rejoice that he hath rather ended his days thus, than at the gallows." The young man hearing this, and vexed to be thus injured, rouſed himſelf upon the bier, and told them that they were wicked men to do him that wrong which he had never deſerved; that if he was alive, he would teach them to ſpeak better to the dead. But they proceeding to deprecate him, and to give much more diſgraceful and reproachful language; he, not able longer to endure it, leaped from the hearſe: and fell about their ears with ſuch rage and fury, and ceaſed not buffeting with them till he was quite wearied. And by this violent agitation the humours of his body altered: he awakened, as out of a ſleep or trance, and being brought home, and comforted with wholeſome diet, he within a few days recovered his health, ſtrength and underſtanding.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, April 27.

ACCOUNTS from Turin and Baſle agree in ſtating that ſubſequent to the expiration of the armiſtice on the firſt inſtant, a bloody and deciſive engagement had taken place. It appears, that on the fourth day after the ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities. The Archduke requeſted a prolongation of the armiſtice, which was refuſed, and that he actually made ſuch diſpoſitions of his army as he thought beſt calculated to ſurround Buonaparte. The French General, however, diſcovered theſe hoſtile movements & adopted meaſures to fruſtrate his object. At the moment the truce expired, he attacked the Archduke on all points and routed him completely. Never did the army of Italy fight with ſo much enthuſiaſm and intrepidity—It is obvious that it was in conſequence of this defeat, that the Auſtrian Generals ſolicited the ſecond armiſtice, which was ſigned by the ſigning of the preliminaries of peace.

It is ſaid, that Buonaparte, who is uſually of ſerious turn, was on this occaſion extremely cheerful and communicative.

April 28.

It was in a large houſe, very well known in Paris, where all the reports of the defeat of the citizens of Bergamo by the mercenaries of the Venetian Nobility, were manufactured for inſertion in certain journals. Up to the lateſt of theſe fabrications, no battle we are aſſured, had taken place. One, however happened ſoon after, but the reſult was different to the reports. The inhabitants of Bergamo defeated the ſlaves of Venice. All the French have quitted that city where they had been treated with ſo much indignity and outrage.

Buonaparte loſt no time to notice the execrable proclamation inſerted in one of their recent publications. He immediately wrote to the Senate of Venice, allowing them twelve hours to make reparation.

In reply, the Venetian Nobility gave their ſlaves directions to maſſacre all the French who were ſick or wounded in the hoſpital of Verona and Salo. It was neceſſary to acquaint the Commander in Chief of theſe tranſaction, and wait for his orders. Kilmane was directed to make an example which will leave a deep impreſſion. He put himſelf at the head of a choſen body of men, and it is conjectured that Verona and Salo are no more.

LONDON, May 5.

Mr. Hammond was not expected to reach Vienna until 30th of April, 13 days after the ſigning of the preliminaries of a ſeperate peace.

May 6.

The Hamburgh mail due on Wedneſday laſt, arrived this day at noon. The Vienna Court Gazette of the 19th does not mention the ſigning of the Preliminaries of Peace—but only the prolongation of the Armiſtice between the Archduke Charles and Buonaparte to the 26th; but letters from ſeveral parts of Germany ſtate, that the Preliminaries of Peace were ſigned at the Head Quarters of General Buonaparte on the 18th.

The Nuremberg Gazette of the 12th ult. contains the following article:

"Yeſterday the 21ſt, at ſeven in the evening, a courier paſſed through this town, with intelligence that Peace was concluded, and ſigned on the 18th at Goiſſern in Upper Styria."

None of the foreign papers make any mention of the conditions.

We communicated to the public, in part of our impreſſion yeſterday, that government had received diſpatches from Vienna, with an account of the ſigning of the preliminaries of peace on the 18th ult. between the French Republic and the Emperor. A copy of theſe preliminaries has not yet arrived, the meſſenger had ſet out from Vienna immediately after they were received by the Auſtrian Cabinet. They contain, however, the leading principles upon which the ſeparate peace between the Republic and the Emperor is to be negatived. The Netherlands of courſe are given up and the French Republic extends itſelf to the Rhine.

The concerns of the Members of the Germanic Empire who are at war with France, or who have been deprived of territorial poſſeſſions by making the line the boundary of the Republic, are to be diſcuſſed and decided upon in a congreſs to be held at Baſle, to which it is ſtipulated Great Britain may ſend a miniſter with powers to negociate a peace—A ceſſation upon hoſtilities on the continent has been agreed upon—and we ſhould now indulge the fond hope that the bleſſing of peace would ſoon be reſtored to Great-Britain, if we had the happineſs to have any other adminiſtration than the preſent; but under ſuch Miniſters can expectation be ſanguine? Can we rationally hope that they who entered into the war ſo raſhly, will even now be eager to make peace? or can we believe that men who have conducted the war ſo diſgracefully, will be able to terminate it honorably? It is under ſuch men that the ſentiments of the French towards the Engliſh Government have aſſumed a character and complexion which is horribly deſcribed in the Grondeur of the 28th ult. a paper attached to the Directory, and eſteemed to be one of the moſt moderate.

All the accounts from Vienna repreſent the alarm that prevailed there before the ſigning of the preliminaries to have been extreme. The head quarters of the Republican army were but 8 poſts from Vienna.—Moſt of the Royal Family had fled. The Ambaſſadors had made preparations for their departure at a moment's notice. The Archives, Chancery, &c. had been packet up and ſent off and many of the Nobles and men of property had taken flight with their moſt valuable effects.

The following was the poſition of the French and Auſtrian armies at the time the truce between them was ſigned, as ſtated in former papers.

The French army is divided into three diviſions—that of the right directs its march to Gratz, in order to penetrate into hungary—that of the centre, commanded by General Buonaparte in perſon, is deſtined to force the Archduke to retreat into Auſtria,
to follow him thither, and to march
to Vienna—and the diviſion of the l
commanded by General Maſſena, w
charged with bearing down from the Ty
to Salzburgh, another corps, under the
ders of Gen. Joubert was to ſurprize I
pruck. All theſe different corps were
dered to form a junction under the wall
Vienna, after having turned the Archduk
or if they ſhould not be able to cut him
from the capital to drive him under
walls.

The Auſtrians were likewiſe divided i
different corps, the ſtrongeſt of which un
the command of the arch duke, makes n
againſt General Buonaparte. His Ro
Highneſs defends inch by inch, in the ſa
manner as laſt proved ſo ſucceſsful in S
bia and Bavara. When the laſt accou
came away, he occupied Kuitelfeld on
left bank of the Muir, his left wing be
ſupported by Gratz. General Count Sp
occupied a poſition at Makron on the ba
of the ſame river, to the right of the a
duke, to cover the road to Salzburgh,
to maintain the communication of the a
duke's army with that of Tyrol.

Field marſhal lieut. Kerpen, comma
er in chief of the imperial troops in Ty
occupied the ſtrong poſition of Sterzig,
the Eiſach, between Brixen and Inſpruc
while General Laudohn, in the manner w
thy of the great name he bears, firmly m
tained his poſition at Meran, on the Ad
threatening the left flank of General Ma
na, Between Brotzen and Brixen.

From this brief ſtatement, it will be
to account for the laſt events which
taken place in Tyrol and Styria. The a
duke was obliged to draw nearer Auſtri
order to concentrate his force, and to
joined by the expected reinforcemen
while Buonaparte muſt extend his line a
advances, and gets to a greater diſtance
the ſuccours he expects from France.
his communication with Ceneral Maſ
was in danger of being cut off by Gen
Count Spork, he was the more obliged
order the troops in Tyrol to draw ne
to his army, as theſe troops were conſta
threatened in front by field marſhall I
Kerpen, and on their left by General
dohn, the corps of which generals were
ly reinforced by great numbers of ar
peaſants, and might conſequently be ab
ſurround them. They were of courſe
ſtrained to abandon Botzen, Brixin, an
country of Tyrol, and to file by their
to Styria, to ſupport General Buonap

VIENNA, April 8.

Stoppage of the Bank at Vienna.

The Court Gazette of this day co
a proclamation relative to the bank of
na, which begins by the obſerving,
whereas an unuſual demand has been
on the bank for caſh in exchange for
either by ſelfiſh and avaricious perſo
ſuch as harbour malicious deſigns agai
State, his imperial majeſty from his f
ly care for his people, has been plea
order that from the 5th of April in
following regulations ſhall be adopted
the aſſiſtance of Divine Providence a c
of circumſtances, ſpeedy to be hoped,
take place, which will reſtore the f
order of things.

BERLIN, April 15.

We are confidently aſſured, that a
ral peace with the Germanic empi
the French Republic, will be ſpeedi
cluded, owing to the active mediat
his Pruſſian majeſty, which has been e
ly deſired by France. Certain it is th
beſt harmony ſubſiſts between our co
the French Directory, and that this
underſtanding will be of great weight
approaching concluſion of a general
The Marquis de Luecheſinis' journey
ly was of a pacificatory nature.

HAMBURGH, April

It is ſaid that Ruſſia has made an a
with Sweden and Denmark for an
neutrality, as in the year 1780 for t
tection of commerce.

LIVERPOOL, April

BUDGET.

The Miniſter's ſecond eſtimate of
penditure of the current year is now
the public. It amounts *only to fort*
millions! The taxes impoſed before
mas amounted to only a little mo
two millions; the expence which in
als, incur by the new cavalry, ſupple
ry militia, &c. are not included in t
nor ſuch trifles worth mentioning
the taxes now propoſed amount only
million two hundred thouſand pounds m

S

The following is a liſt of the new
contained in the Miniſter's Budget.

Increaſe on conſolated ſtamp duties, newspaper ſtamps, ornamental plate, regulation of newſpaper advertiſements, attornies certificates; duty on the probates of wills; tax on transfers of private property, and on copies of deeds; an additional tax upon carriages of every deſcription.

DUBLIN, April 18.

Extract of a letter from Ballycaſtle, dated March 24.

“ A few days ago, every paſs and avenue to this town were beſet with as much military parade as if the ſiege of Dunkirk, was going to have commenced anew. About half a mile from town, the diſarmers called at an honeſt eaver's, who being old and infirm, uſed a walking pole, in the end of which was a ſpike f about four inches long, which thoſe military eroes found out, and carried away in triumph. An honeſt reſpectable Proteſtant, and a warm riend to government, not a mile from this own, who has been long confined to his bed, aving loſt the uſe of his limbs by infirmity nd old age, was the next viſited by theſe entry: they flouriſhed their ſwords over the d man in his bed, and threatened to ſtab him d burn his houſe, and for no reaſon, but ecauſe the poor man had given them his only n, and would not find another. They oceeded through the reſt of the pariſh, plundering wherever they came, taking ducks, ns, eggs and butter, and inſulting the inhabitants.

The following day, thoſe conquerors ſet t for Culſeybran pariſh, contiguous to this wn, where they ſet fire to and conſumed a ry honeſt man's barn, becauſe he would t give them what he never had, viz. a gun: o a ſimple old Catholic, 80 years of age, rcely able to walk, was obliged to kneel, d ſay his prayers upon his beads, and they erwards robbed him of the ſaid beads which y carried away as a trophy. In one houſe, their ſearch for arms, they found 3s. 3d. in till of a cheſt, which they ſecured and ried off, with two pounds of freſh butter.— another houſe they found a half crown ce, four caps, two ribbands, and a handkerchief: in a third houſe, two caps, three ands, and a new ſilk handkerchief; alſo eat number of eggs in different houſes.— e officers have ſecured as many eggs as l ſerve them during lent. Theſe depredas laſted for ſeveral days. Some of their der they are now offering for ſale in this n, but can find no purchaſers.”

PARIS, April 11.
OFFICIAL ARTICLE.

he Executive Directory has juſt received py of a Proclamation of the SOI-DISANT is XVIII. to the French. Too much icity cannot be given to this paper, which onger leaves any doubt either as to the project of overthrowing the Republic and itution adopted by the French nation, or the exiſtence of royaliſt, agents and the concerted by them.

erſuaded of the indignation it will excite e breaſt of every Frenchman, the Execu- Directory thinks that it cannot do better forewarn the citizens of the ſnares plac- neath their feet, by publiſhing to all e this odious manifeſto. It is as fol-

OUIS XVIII. TO THE FRENCH.

Profound grief penetrates our breaſt eve- ne we ſee Frenchmen groaning captivity h their attachment to the ſafety of e. But will it ſatisfy your tyrants to procured new victims? In this conſpi- hich they impute to them in the papers ubliſh ſo faſtidiouſly, they will not ſeek ts to calumniate our intentions? Is it be dreaded, finally, that either by for- pers, or by throwing out ſubtle inſinu- they will attempt to pain to you in lours?

our duty to admoniſh you againſt a which the experience of what is paſt ing us to forefend; it is our duty to t to you the ſentiments with which rt is filled. The tyrants envelope ves in the ſhades of myſtery; a father not to be ſeen by his children. Thoſe faithful ſubjects whom we have ap- to inſtruct you to your true intereſts, ace in this paper the inſtructions they eived. Thoſe whom the purity of l, and the wiſdom of their principles, le to our confidence in future, will aforehand the inſtructions which iven to them. Finally all the French ring our love for the country, wiſh to wards ſaving it, will inſtruct them- the rules they ought to follow; and acquainted with the end to which ſhould concur in concert, and the ich ought to be employed, will form for itſelf of the good which it pect from it.

ve ſaid to our agents, (note, by the Duran, Brottier, and Lavilheurnois) and we repeat to them inceſſantly;—“ Bring back our people to the holy religion of their forefathers, and to the paternal government which ſo long conſtituted the glory and happineſs of France. Explain to them, the conſtitution of the ſtate has been calumniated becauſe it has been miſunderſtood. Inſtruct them to diſtinguiſh it from the regime which had been too long introduced. Shew them that it is alike oppoſite to anarchy and deſpotiſm, the two ſcourges are as odious to us as they are to them, but which alternately have afflicted France, ſince ſhe has no longer had a King. Conſult wiſe and enlightened men as to the new degrees of perfection, of which that conſtitution is ſuſceptable, and make known to them the forms it has preſcribed to effect its amelioration.—Affirm that we are adopting the moſt efficacious meaſures to preſerve it from the injuries of time, and from attacks of authority itſelf. Guarantee once more the oblivion of errors, of injuries, and even of crimes. Quench in every breaſt the ſmalleſt wiſh of private revenges, which are reſolved to expreſs with ſeverity. Tranſmit to us the public will as to the regulations which are calculated to correct abuſes, the reform of which will be the conſtant object of our ſolicitude. Apply all your attention to prevent the return of that regime of blood which have coſt us ſo many tears, and with which our wretched ſubjects are ſtill menaced. Direct the choice they are about to make, towards men of worth, friends of order and peace, who are at the ſame time incapable of betraying the dignity of the French name, and whoſe virtues, intelligence and courage may help us to reſtore happineſs to our people. Promiſe rewards proportionate to their ſervices, to the military of every rank, and to the members of the adminiſtrations who ſhall co-operate towards the re-eſtabliſhment of religion, laws, and the legitimate authority. But, in the re-eſtabliſhment of them, avoid the employment of the attrocious means which were practiſed to overthrow them. Expect from the public opinion a ſucceſs which it alone can render ſolid and durable; or, if it ſhould be neceſſary to have recourſe to force of arms, do not at leaſt employ this cruel force until the laſt extremity, and to give it a juſt and neceſſary ſupport.

Frenchmen! All the documents you may meet with in conformity to theſe ſentiments, we ſhall glory in avowing. If any ſhould be preſented to you in which you ſhould not recognize theſe characters, reject them as the productions of liars; they are not in conformity with our hearts.

Given on the 10th of March of the year of Grace 1797, and of our reign the ſecond.

(Signed) LOUIS.

* * *

American Intelligence.

SAVANNAH, (Georgia) June 2.

Arrived, on Tueſday laſt, ſloop Larker, Capt. Robert Lightborn, from New Providence, who informs, that the day previous to his failing, a Spaniſh prize arrived there which brought poſitive news of Penſacola being taken by the Engliſh. He alſo informs than an American veſſel arrived there which reported that an Engliſh frigate of 36 guns, and a Spaniſh 44 had a ſevere engagement, and that the latter ſtruck to the Engliſh, with the loſs of 144 men killed.

Yeſterday arrived the ſchooner New Adventure, Captain Samuel Lighthorn; 4 days from New-Providence, who mentions that a ſchooner had been brought in there under American colours, with 11,000 dollars in ſpecie on board.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) June 2.
COMMUNICATION.

The Spaniſh general ſometime ſince ſaid to have been in Georgia, is gone to St. Auguſtine. His errand was to ſee Gen. Clarke, who was ſuſpected of being in the Britiſh intereſt; whether the ſuſpicions were juſt, or otherwiſe, Clarke is certainly now on his way to St. Auguſtine, to aſſiſt in its defence againſt the Britiſh.

A major de Bert is a principal in the plan of ſending about 200 omen, French and others (probably a great many Americans from the back parts of Georgia, South-Carolina, North-Carolina, and Kentucky) to defend St. Auguſtine againſt the expected attacks of the Engliſh, or more probably to take poſſeſſion of it in the name of liberty and equality.

ANNAPOLIS, (Maryland) June 17.

This day about four o'clock in the afternoon, happened a moſt tremendous guſt of wind, which blew up many trees, deſtroyed a great deal of wheat, and damaged very materially ſome houſes in this city; but what is moſt diſtreſſing, upſet ſeveral veſſels, one of which was the Kent Iſle packet boat.—During this ſad ſpectacle, ſome of the paſſengers were ſeen climbing up the ſides of the veſſel; and others, by the aſſiſtance of a ſmall boat, belonging to the packet, made their eſcape to land. We cannot aſcertain who, or how many are loſt, but from every circumſtance have reaſon to believe there were many: there were three other veſſels in much the ſame ſituation.

SALEM, June 13.

In the French papers from Bourdeaux, kindly communicated by Captain Upton, of which ſix are in the month of April, we have found few articles, but noticed the following:

In January, the Ruſſian fleet in the Black Sea was reported at Peterſburgh to conſiſt of 20 ſhips of the line, built of oak, and of good conſtruction for faſt ſailing, 10 of 50 guns, and others were building, among which was one of 90 guns. There were 17 frigates.—The ſmaller veſſels with flat bottoms were 126, ſufficient to tranſport 30,000 men, drawing only three feet water.

The news from Baſle was, that the neutrality of that place had brought company from all countries, and that the Swiſs Cantons had recalled all their troops from the frontiers, and ſent them home, confident that they ſhould have no further occaſion for them.

WINDSOR, (Vermont) June 9.

We learn by undoubted authority, that a certain Major M'Lane, from the ſtate of R. Iſland, a brother of his, and Thomas Butterfield, from this ſtate, have lately been apprehended, and are now in irons in Quebec, upon ſomething more than a ſuſpicion of treaſonable practices againſt the government of that province. It was found that Major M'Lane had a commiſſion under the French Republic, was under pay, and for about two years paſt had been faithfully employed among the French inhabitants, whiſpering ſedition in their ears; ſounding their diſpoſitions, and endeavouring to engage them to riſe againſt their preſent government. On examination, it appeared that this was a branch of an extenſive plan of operations ſettled in the French cabinet; that M'Lane had ſo far ſucceeded in his enterpriſe, that upon the arrival of a French fleet in the river St. Laurence, the magazines were to be blown up, and the French inhabitants to riſe in a maſs, fly to arms, and exterminate the Engliſh. Several characters in this ſtate are implicated as participating in the ſcheme.

NEW-YORK, June 16.

On the 1ſt of May laſt, a detachment of the United States troops commenced at the garriſon of Niagara, the cutting and making the road from thence to the Geneſſee river.—The number employed is ſuch as promiſes a ſpeedy completion of that very deſirable object. Another detachment marched the ſame day for Fort Slaüſer, at which place they are to do garriſon duty.

The treaty of alliance, offenſive and defenſive, between France and Sardinia, was ſigned by the Executive Directory on the 12th of April. The latter is bound by it to ſend immediately 20,000 troops into the field.

General Pichegru is unanimouſly elected to repreſent Jura and Upper Soane.

LEXINGTON, (K.) June 6.

We have received information from a gentleman immediately from Detroit, that ſhortly before his leaving that place, near 1500 Indians had applied to the commanding officer of the Britiſh garriſon for proviſions, which was refuſed; and alſo, that they would not be admitted within the garriſon, but ordered to depart.

The ſame informant mentions, that about 700 of the above party made application to the commanding officer at Detroit for a ſupply of proviſions, which was granted. Shortly after they had received the amount of their requeſt, the whole of the Indians diſappeared. To what quarter they have gone, or for what purpoſe, is unknown.

From reports through different channels, there appears a probability that we are on the eve of an Indian war. A large body of Indians from the different tribes north weſt of the Ohio, as well as from the ſouthward, are ſaid to be collected in the Spaniſh territory oppoſite the Illinois, where the Spaniards have aſſiſted them in erecting a very large council houſe.

The reaſon ſaid to be given by the Spaniards for the encouragement given by them to the Indians to ſettle in the territory of Spain, is, to enable them to repel an invaſion apprehended from Canada.

An expreſs from the commandant at Fort Maſſac, to General Wilkinſon, paſſed thro' this place on Thurſday laſt—By him we learn that, from the late conduct of the Indians, that poſt is thought to be in conſiderable danger.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.

By a report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, laid before the Houſe of Repreſentatives by the committee of ways and means, it appears, that the receipts of revenue for one year, ending the 31ſt of March laſt, were 9,405,098 dollars 4 cents; and the expenditure in the ſame period, 8,728,473 dollars, 50 cents; leaving a balance, ſubject to future warrants, of 676,624 dollars 54 cents. Of the appropriation made at the laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs there remain unexpended 3,001,288 dollars 37 cents.

The Secretary alſo ſtates, that the revenue has been progreſſively increaſing;—in ſome of the principal ports, the quantity and value of imports have diminiſhed this ſeaſon; ſeveral of the laſt appropriations are inadequate to the objects deſignated; new revenues ought therefore, to be eſtabliſhed for every new purpoſe which may be incurred;—proviſion ought to be made for payment of the ſums which may be awarded purſuant to the 6th article of the treaty with Great-Britain;—ſufficient funds ſhould be pledged for the payment of the intereſt, and reimburſement of the principal of any ſums to be raiſed by loan; the public intereſt would be benefitted by ſpecifying that ſuch loan ſhould be refunded in five years at furtheſt;—the New-York bank loan has been diſcharged; the ſum due to the bank of the United States is reduced to 4,750,000;—and there remain unſold 2220 bank ſhares.

A proclamation has been publiſhed by the Preſident of the United States, containing the ratification of the treaty with the Bey of Tripoli, in Barbary, tranſlated from the Arabic—containing twelve articles.

The firſt is introductory—the 2d makes free goods on board the veſſels of either party—3d ſecures the freedom of citizens and ſubjects on board other ſhips—4th ſettles that paſſports ſhall be given, but allows eighteen months to provide them the ordinary papers ſufficient in the interim—5th, veſſels purchaſed that had been captured by either party or any other nation, ſhall be reclaimed upon producing a bill of ſale—6th, veſſels of either to be ſupplied in caſe of diſtreſs, with proviſions at market price—and repair if neceſſary—not to obliged to land their cargoes—7th, aſſiſtance to be given if caſt aſhore, no pillage allowed, and the goods and crew protected—8th, veſſels to be protected in port within gun ſhot, and for 24 hours after departure—9th, conſuls on the footing of moſt favored nations—10th, the money and preſents demanded by the Bey acknowledged to be paid, except a ſmall ſum to be paid on the arrival of the conſul—no future annual tribute—11th, as the government of the United States of America is not in any ſenſe founded on the chriſtian religion, as has in itſelf no character of enmity againſt the laws, religion or tranquility againſt any Muſſelmen—and as the ſaid ſtates have never entered into any war or act of hoſtility againſt any Mahometan nation, it is declared by the parties, that no pretext ariſing from religious opinions ſhall ever produce an interruption of the harmony exiſting between the two countries—12th, in caſe of future difference no appeal to arms, but to the Dey of Algiers as a mutual friend and arbitrator.

The treaty is dated at Tripoli, 3d day of Jumadiul Rowan, 124 of the Hygera, correſponding with 4th November, 1796, ſigned by the JUSSUFF, BACHA, MAHOMED, Bey and eight of his principal officers.

It is counterſigned HASSAN BASHA, Dey at Algiers, the 3d day of January 1797, and by the agent Plenipotentiary of the United States, JOEL BARLOW.

In which is added the certification of that miniſter, and of approval of the commiſſioner at Liſbon DAVID HUMPHRYS.

And finally the ratification of the Preſident by and with the conſent of the Senate in the uſual form, dated the 10th of June, 1797, and counterſigned by the Secretary of State.

Captain Francis Young, of the brig Polaſki, which failed from New-York the 26th of April, off Cape St. Nichola Mole, about 3 leagues, fell in with one French ſchooner, and three boats in a calm. They came within muſket ſhot of him and fired. They hoiſted national colours. The brig had 14 wooden guns. Captain Young, finding that they were reſolved to come on board, made two cartridges, and put tarred canvaſs over it, and then wound rope-yarn on that, until it was as big as a man's head, leaving a hole to prime it. He then made them faſt to the wooden guns, and fired one of them to leeward, but hoiſted no colours. They ſtill approaching, he hauled up the courſes, as is cuſtomary when a ſhip engages, ſet the Engliſh colours, and fired one of them to the windward, which made as much report as a ſix pounder. They put back for the ſhore. The brig ſtood for them until there came a good breeze, then made all ſail and got off. It was that alone which ſaved him and a brig belonging to Philadelphia, which was in company.

Extract of a letter dated Cape Francois, May 14.

"The Cape and Plaines are perfectly tranquil, and the Negroes work, ſo that order is eſtabliſhed every where, thanks be to a number of veſſels which have arrived. Good bread, good beef, the rations and the ſalaries are the ſame; the pay which was given to the officers of one half joe. is encreaſed to two, the ſame to officers of the troops as thoſe of the marine, The magazines of the Republic receive daily the ſugars & coffee, and the adminiſtration pay exactly all the debts which they now contract. What is due for former contracts is paid in bills of exchange (payable in ſpecie) on the national treaſury at Paris. The Commiſſion have received orders from the Directory to draw the ſum of 6,000,000 of livres for the uſe of the colony.

The following article appears in the Redacteur, the official paper of the French Directory, a few days prior to the lateſt victories over the Auſtrians. How far it is likely to become, or is already, the rule of action for that nation, or how far juſt or unjuſt in point of policy, we leave to the perſpicuity of profound politicians:

"England, once ſeparated from her continental connections, will have but one line of conduct to purſue, that is, to reſtore all the conqueſts ſhe has made, or to continue the war againſt three maritime powers, at a time when her reſources are exhauſted; to run the riſk of an invaſion and of a change in government, which would produce a total overthrow of her political ſyſtem."

Pittſburgh, July 8.

Tueſday laſt, being the 4th of July, the citizens of this town and neighbourhood, aſſembled on the bank of the Allegheny river, under an elegant bower erected for the occaſion, to celebrate the Anniverſary of AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE. After dinner the following Toaſts were drank, accompanied with a diſcharge of Artillery from Fort Fayette.

1ſt. The DAY, when the United States of America firſt ſaid we will be Free,—3 cheers.

2d. The United States—may her Independence remain inviolate in deſpite of all Foreign Intereſt and Cabal.

3d. The Preſident of the United States—may he think wiſely, act firmly, and find a virtuous ſupport.

4th. The Vice Preſident.

5th. The Saviour of his country, GEORGE WASHINGTON—may his various Services be rewarded by his Country's Gratitude—6 cheers.

6th. Both Houſes of Congreſs—may their Members know no Contention, but that of ſerving their Country beſt.

7th. The State of Pennſylvania—may her Agriculture and Commerce flouriſh.

8th. The Governor of Pennſylvania.

9th. The Army and Navy of the United States.

10th. Liberty without Licentiouſneſs.

11th. May all Nations on Earth be happy in the enjoyment of Liberty.

12th. Free Trade and Commerce with all the World.

13th. The Weſtern Country—may its Induſtry flouriſh, and its Population increaſe.

14th. The Envoys Extraordinary to the Republic of France—may their endeavours to preſerve the Peace of our Country, be attended with Succeſs.

15th. The Memory of thoſe, who fell in defence of American Liberty.

16th. The American Fair—9 cheers,

A gentleman that left New-Orleans in May laſt, arrived here a few days ago, and informs, that it was generally believed there that Mr. Ellicott would not be permitted to run the boundary line between the United States and the Spaniards—that great preparations were making for reinforceing and putting the different poſts on the Miſſiſippi, in a ſtate of defence—and that the Americans there were treated with great inſult.

And further, that the day before he left New-Orleans it was currently reported, that Mr. Ellicott and his party were made priſoners and were in confinement—but for the authenticity of this report he does not vouch—[It however, is not improbable, and as a corroborating circumſtance, the Cincinnati paper received by laſt mail, contains an extract of a letter giving the ſame information.]

On the 19th June, a communication from the Department of War, incloſing a report, in purſuance of the reſolution of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the 16th inſt. of the number of artilleriſts and engineers in the actual ſervice of the United States, was read. It ſtates the whole number of men to exceed 870, but to fall ſhort of 992, the full compliment. They are ſaid to be ſtationed as follows:

Oſwego, Niagara, Detroit, Michelimackinac, Preſqu'iſle, on the Miſſiſippi & in South Weſtern Territory	438
At Weſt Point	105
At New-York	60
At Philadelphia and Mud Iſland	90
At Baltimore	59
At Norfolk	56
At a fort in North-Carolina	6
At Charleſton	62
Total,	876

Mr. M'Dowell, from the committee appointed for the purpoſe, by the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, reported a bill directing a detachment of the Militia, in the following proportions:

Teneſſee	750
Georgia	1510
South-Carolina	4530
North-Carolina	7550
Kentucky	1510
Virginia	14340
Maryland	6040
Delaware	750
Pennſylvania	9810
New-Jerſey	3770
New-York	7550
Vermont	1510
Connecticut	5280
Rhode-Iſland	1510
Maſſachuſett	10570
New-Hampſhire	3020
Total	80,000

ANECDOTE.

A worthy Clergyman belonging to a pariſh in New-England, had the misfortune to have a ſon of a flighty and wild diſpoſition; although many were the pious admonitions of the virtuous father to bring his ſon's remiſsneſs into ſubordination with his own, he had to lament that his injunctions & aſſiduous endeavours were fruitleſs, and far from being productive of the deſired end. His ſon's heart was ſo averſe to ſolemnity, that he could not contain himſelf at the time of worſhip, and he ws ſo often ſhocked with frivolity and his miſchievous humour, that his father often noticed it, while preaching, with much regret—and concluded upon harſher means than he had before uſed, to bring his ſon to better ſubjection. The next ſabbath he confined him to his houſe, & proceeded to church with the reſt of his family, conſiſting of his wife, two daughters, and his old negr TONY:—The ſervice being nearly half performed, and the paſtor ſpeaking with much fervency to his crouded audience, his voice was all at once drowned by a ſudden and tremendous burſt of laughter from all parts of the church, which confounded him. This laughter was occaſioned by a ſudden entrance of his favorite old dog, who always placed himſelf next the pulpit door, in full view of the audience; he now appeared decorated in an old gown and wig, powdered and tied on with much taſte, which occaſioned ſuch loud peals of laughter, that he with difficulty obtained an explanation in ten or fifteen minutes. Old Tony, who ſeemed to be more in a ſtate of reſerve than any other, cried out from the gallery in earneſtneſs—"Maſſa, maſſa! only you look at our Tray, den you ſee what make dem laff!"—The parſon opening the pulpit door, the old dog immediately aſcended to him, & was ſo profuſe with his careſſes, that the paſtor could ſcarcely diſmiſs his congregation.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the landing at Pittſburgh on the 26th inſtant, a ſorrel Gelding, ſuppoſed to be about 13 or 14 years old, about 14 hands and an half high, both hind feet and one of his fore feet white, up his leg a good way, a blaze in his face, and ſeveral ſaddle ſpots, a ſmall mane and tail, a natural trotter, blind in one eye, ſhod all round, and I believe branded R. N. on the near thigh. The above reward will be given to any perſon who will be kind enough to ſecure ſaid Horſe, and ſend the ſubſcriber word, and if brought home reaſonable charges will be paid by the ſubſcriber living near the mouth of Redſtone creek. It is ſuppoſed he is making towards home on the eaſt ſide of the Monongahela river.

RICHARD NOBLE.

June 30, 1797.

NOTICE.

THAT in purſuance of inſtructions from the Secretary of War, all the Materials of the buildings erected, at the expence of the United States, within the Fort, known by the name of Fort Pitt, will be ſold, at public auction, for ready money, on Saturday the 5th of Auguſt next, if not previouſly ſold at a valuation to be made by competent judges. For further information apply at the Quarter Maſter's Office, Pittſburgh.

July 6th, 1797.

A Liſt of Letters remaining in the Poſt-Office, Pittſburgh, July 1ſt, 1797.

A.

David Anſlie.

B.

Francis Bryan, Jacob's creek; Samuel Blair, John Byrnes, Adam Becket, John Burns, John Boreland, Robert Barr, Thomas Brandon, James Bruff, Thomas Bolen, William Boyle, Henry Blakeway.

C.

John Cunningham, Wallace's mill, 2; Faithfull Creighton, John Clows, 2; John Cummins, 2; Iſhmael Conyers, George Craford, near M'Kee's Port; George Carſon, Daniel Collins, Mr. Call, Matthew Comb, Jacob Cocks, Abner Coats, James Colwell.

D.

John Dickey, James Dickſon.

E.

George Elliot, Montours run; Robert Eſteb, Peter's creek.

G.

Alexander Gillfillen, Thomas Gillfillen, Thomas Gamble, Arthur Gardner, Devor's ferry; Peter Gibler, Benjamin I. Gilman, Captain Samuel Grimes, John Glen.

H.

Thomas Hill, Montours run; John Hilton, Uriah Hull.

I.

John Jones, Great Croſſing; Rob. Jewel, Thomas Jones.

K.

William Kennedy, Sawmill run; James Kearns.

L.

James Lawton, Lieut. Lukins, Robert Little, 2; John Linſay, Parkinſon's ferry

M.

John Moore, Peter's townſhip; John M'Cullough, Hugh Martin, Plumb townſhip; Alexander M'Cracken, St. Clair townſhip; Thomas Miller, John M'Clure, Sen. Alexander M'Clelland, Robinſon's run; John M'Cormick, James Morriſon, James M'Call, Peters creek; Donald M'Donald, John M'Donald, Scotch Bottom.

O.

William Owen, Big Iſland, Allegheny.

P.

William Padgett, Sophia Paul, John Parſons, John Pollock.

R.

Charles Ramſay, David Riley, William Rankin, David Robinſon, Yough, 2; Mary Robinſon, Pucketty.

S.

Catharine Smith, George Salmon, junr. Benjamin Steer, Joſeph Simpſon.

T.

George Teel, Elie or Peter Turil, Robert Teaz.

V.

Doctor Thomas Vandyke, Sarah Vanduyne.

W.

John Warder, Benjamin Wilſon, Robert Williams, Margaret Weſt, Thompſon's run, Thomas Wallace.

Y.

Peter Young, Elie Yarnall, jun.

Taken up treſpaſſing in

the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, a dark ſorrel Mare, 4 years old, a natural trotter, about 15 hands, a ſtar in her forehead, and white ſpots on her wither, no brand perceivable. The owner by proving property and paying charges may have her again, by applying to,

JAMES PAUL.

White Pine Run, Weſtmoreland
County, June 25, 1797.

Taken up treſpaſſing in

the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, living in Huntington townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, a ſorrel Horſe, blind of the near eye, has three white feet, a natural trotter. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

CALEB STOCKTON.

June 27, 1797.

By Yeſterday's M

GREENSBURGH, (Weſt.) July

A reſpectable number of the inhabita this place and its vicinity having yeſt convened to celebrate the Anniverſa AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, the foll Toaſts were drank.

1. The United States of America— their union ſecure the friendſhip and re of all nations.

2. The Preſident of the United Stat may his former ſervices be remembered, confirm to him the confidence of the peop his preſent arduous adminiſtration.

3. The Vice Preſident and Congreſs o United States.

4. Our moſt beloved and reſpected fe citizen GEORGE WASHINGTON.

5. Our Ambaſſadors to the French Re lic—may they vindicate our national ri and eſtabliſh on a permanent and honor baſis the peace of our country.

6. The American Flag—may it ſoon w undiſturbed on the peaceful Ocean.

7. The Army and riſing Navy of the U ed States.

8. The Freedom of Election—may Elections be equally uncontaminated by corruption of bribery and of ſolicitation.

9. May the reins of our Government ne be entruſted to ambitious Demagogues or fidel Philoſophers.

10. May America be an aſylum for virtuous oppreſſed of all nations.

11. The Memory of the Heroes who f in our glorious conteſt for Independence.

12. The State of Pennſylvania.

13. The Memory of General Butler a of the other Heroes who fell on the 4th November.

14. The Memory of General Wayne.

15. The American Fair—may they in into the cradle the firſt principles of virt liberty and honor.

16. The 4th of July 1776—may it nev be ſuperceded by a day of carnage, and m its anniverſary celebration never be debaſ by vows or oaths of hatred to any nation individuals of the human race.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.

In Senate yeſterday, the principle of ſuffer ing merchantmen to arm was negatived, 1 members voting againſt it; a motion to regu late their arming when bound to Aſia, Afric and the Mediterranean, was agreed to, 1 members riſing in the affirmative. and Meſſrs Marſhall, Roſs and Reed were appointed committee to report a bill.

Letters received yeſterday by an arrival i 12 days from Chareſton, inform, that tw Britiſh ſeventy-fours and ſome light veſſels a anchor of the bar, are daily taking in ammunition, &c. for the intended expidition againſ St. Auguſtine, and that they alſo publicly recruit by beat of drum. The French and Spaniſh conſuls, juſtly alarmed at this proceeding, have alſo proceeded by beat of drum to recruit for the reinforcement of St. Auguſtine They had allready raiſed 57 volunteers when the veſſel ſailed.

Mr. Monroe arrived in this City from France, yeſterday afternoon.

The Riſing States, Loring, arrived at N York on Friday laſt, 30 days from H brings accounts from London to the 12th o May, the heads of which are as follows:— The preliminaries of peace between France and the Emperor had been announced by the Directory, and are nearly as already ſtated; a Congreſs was propoſed to be held, to ſettle the definitive articles, particularly the German ſtates on the Rhine.—The mutiny on board the Britiſh fleet had revived on board the London, of 98 guns, the marines had fired on the ſeamen, ſeveral of whom were killed: this was by order of Admiral Colpoys, who was in conſequence ſome time confined on board the ſhip, but afterwards liberated. Lord Howe had viſited the fleet, nnd ſucceeded, in a great meaſure, in reſtoring tranquility. This renewed diſturbance was attributed by ſome to certain obnoxious officers yet remaining in the fleet; by others to ſomething that had taken place in the Houſe of Lords.

HALIFAX, June 23.

Laſt evening arrived here his Majeſty's Packet, Prince Erneſt, in 28 days from Falmouth. We have received papers by her to the 6th of May, and have extracted from them the very intereſting intelligence of the Peace concluded between the Emperor and the French Republice. Mr. Hammond had arrived at Vienna, and the ſtrongeſt expectations were entertained that a general Peace would immediately take place—The embargo ſtill continued in the ports of France.

rty Dollars Reward.

ANAWAY from the ſubſcriber living on Big Pipe Creek, Frederick county, yland, 12 miles from Hanover, and 7 n Weſtminſter town, on the 25th ult. o German Servants, viz. HENRY MACKTENBERG, aged 33 years, he f Low Dutch extraction, and ſpeaks h Dutch but indifferently, of a middle re, ſhort curly brown hair, had on and with him a high crown felt hat, a deep cloth coat, a black cloth jacket, blue et breeches, two pair mixed ſtockings, a pair of ſhoes.

ATHARINE CLUDT, aged 27 years, middle ſtature, chunky made, full faced, t ſandy hair, had on and took with her igh crown felt hat, ſeveral caps, a German jacket, two ſtriped linſey petticoats, black ſtuff ditto, and one ſtriped ſtuff o, one pair of white cotton ſtockings, and pair of ſhoes; and as they went off together it is preſumed they will paſs for man wife. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſervants ſo that their maſter may get m again ſhall receive the above reward, if brought home reaſonable charges.

JOHN BOWER.

une 12, 1797.

Grammar School.

HE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs his friends and the public, that he deſigns vided he receives ſufficient encouragement, open a Grammar School at his own houſe, in rry townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, and te of Pennſylvania, on the 1ſt day of November next, where the Latin and Greek Languages ſhall be taught with care and accuracy, ether with Compoſition and Orthography, ography and the Mathematics.

Lodging can be conveniently obtained in the ghbourhood, and at a reaſonable rate.—e price of tuition, which will be reaſonable, y be known by application to the ſubſcriber.

JOHN M'PHERRIN, A. B.

March 14, 1797. *tf*

FOR SALE,

Y the ſubſcriber, in Weſtmoreland county, near Budd's Ferry, a compleat EEL BOAT, 66 feet in length, and 9 feet breadth. The terms of ſale will be made nown by Samuel Boyd, in Pittſburgh, or y the ſubſcriber.

ROBERT BOLDRIGS.

June 15, 1797.

Sixty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber on the 8th inſtant, three indented Dutch ſervant men, of the following deſcription, William Heymirick, by trade a painter, about ve ten inches high, a middle aged man, retty well made, ſome what attached to ompany, brown complexion; had on and ook with him a ſhort brown coat and overlls, alſo a tolerable good long blue coat, and ellow caſſimer waiſtcoat and breeches, he ome time ago bored his ears, one of which as been materially injured by the weight f lead attached to it; he wears his hair tied.

William Hammis, by trade a Blackſmith, ut profeſſes the Lockſmith particularly, a obuſt, well made man, not exceeding 35 ears of age, very much inclined to idleneſs nd ſmoking, marked with the ſmall pox, of brown complexion, ſhort hair, a forbidding look, he uſually wore when at work a hort coat and overalls but in all probability e will change them, having a number of ood cloths.

Peter Smith, by trade a common Blachmith, a ſhort corpulant man, very full faced, in whoſe mouth will the pipe ever be ſeen when ſtriking on the anvil, or blowing bellows, he uſually wore a large flat crowned hat, ſpeaks very bad Engliſh, dark complexion, ſhort hair.

The aforeſaid ſervants have been ſeen travelling towards Greenſburgh.

The above reward will be paid to any perſon or perſons who will apprehend and ſecure ſaid ſervants in any goal in the ſtate, or elſewhere, or in proportion for any of them, and if delivered in Pittſburgh, reaſon charges, paid by

May 9. 1797. JAMES O'HARA.

Abner and Jeſſe Barker,

HAVE juſt received a freſh ſupply of MERCHANDIZE, ſuitable to the preſent ſeaſon, amongſt which are warranted BOULTING CLOTHS, of which they mean to keep a regular ſupply—they have alſo a few tons of Iron and Caſtings, all which they offer for ſale on the moſt reduced prices for caſh or country produce.

Pittſburgh, June 14, 1797.

A PERSON who called himſelf Captain M'Clean, of Allegheny county, left a HORSE with the ſubſcriber on the 17th of March laſt, as he ſaid, for eight or ten days, but as ſaid Horſe has not been taken away, I hereby give notice, that if he si not taken away before the 8th of July next, he will on that day be ſold to defray the expence of his keeping.

JOSEPH BALDRIGE,

Weſtmoreland county, June 22, 1797.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Pitt townſhip, Allegheny county, about 12 miles from Pittſburgh, a ſorrel Mare, 14 hands high, a ſtar in her forehead, a natural trotter. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN BLACK.

June 20, 1797.

Eight Dollars Reward,

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, on Pine Creek, about five miles from the mouth, about the middle of April laſt a Bay HORSE eight years old this ſpring, about 13 or 14 hands high, a natural pacer, a white ſpot on his noſe, had a bell on, with a leather ſtrap which went twice round his neck. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, or JEREMIAH BARKER, in Pittſburgh, or gives information where he may be had, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

PHILIP GRUB.

June 1ſt, 1797.

NOTICE.

12th of February, 1789.

JOHN Campbell enters a caveat againſt granting a patent to Chriſtian Liſnet, on his warrant dated 3d of September 1785, for a tract of land in Waſhington county, alledging, that he the ſaid Campbell hath an older Virginia certificate for the ſame. The firſt Monday in October next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on this caveat, thirty days notice being given.

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

John Lukens, Eſquire,
Surveyor General. }

28th Auguſt, 1790.

The parties not appearing on the former citation, I therefore appoint the firſt Monday in December next for a hearing of the ſaid parties, thirty days notice being given

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

February 21ſt, 1797.

The parties not having appeared on either of the above citations, the firſt Monday in December next is therefore appointed for a hearing of the ſaid parties, or any others intereſted or concerned in the above caveat, ſix months notice, at leaſt, being given in the Pittſburgh Gazette, and alſo ſix months notice in one of the Philadelphia Gazettes.

By order of the Board of Property,

JOHN HALL, Sec. L. O.

NOTICE.

12th of February, 1789.

John Campbell enters a caveat againſt granting a patent to Francis Liſnet, on his warrant dated the 30th April 1788, for a tract of land in Waſhington county, alledging, that he the ſaid Campbell, hath an older Virginia certificate for the ſame. The firſt Monday in October next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on this caveat, thirty days notice being given.

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

John Lukens, Eſquire,
Surveyor General. }

28th Auguſt, 1790.

The parties not appearing at the time above appointed, I do therefore hereby appoint the firſt Monday in December next, for a hearing of the ſaid parties, they having at leaſt thirty days notice.

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

February 21ſt, 1797.

The parties not having appeared on either of the above citations, the firſt Monday in December next is therefore appointed for a hearing of the ſaid parties on the above caveat, or any others intereſted or concerned therein, ſix months notice, at leaſt, being given in the Pittſburgh Gazette, and alſo ſix months notice in one of the Philadelphia Gazettes.

By order of the Board of Property,

JOHN HALL, Sec. L. O.

ALL perſons have any demands againſt the ſubſcriber are requeſted to bring them forward for ſettlement, and thoſe indebted to him, are hereby informed, that unleſs they make payment on or before the firſt day of July next, their accounts will be put in ſuit without diſtinction.

JAMES ALLEN.

Pittſburgh, June 15, 1797.

Blank Articles of Agreement, Judgment and Common Bonds, Apprentices Indentures, Juſtices Executions, Summonſes warrants, &c. for ſale at this Printing Office.

RAGS.

Three Pence per pound will be given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer hereof.

CUT NAILS.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method of informing the public, that he has erected a machine, (near Connell's Ville, Fayette county) which goes by water, for the cutting of Nails. It performs the buſineſs in ſuch an expeditious and complete a manner, that he flatters himſelf it will prove a very valuable acquiſition to this weſtern country, as he will be able to ſupply thoſe who may favour him with their orders with Nails of different ſizes, at a ſhort notice, and on the moſt reaſonable terms. The Nails cut by this machine are ſuperior to all other cut Nails, and equal in quality to a hammered Nail, as they are cut hot out of hammered iron.

NATHANIEL GIBSON.

Yorgh Forge, May 29, 1797.

N. B. The price by the quantity of theſe excellent cut nails, will not be more than eighteen pence per lb. at the Factory.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ON the 8th of May, inſtant, ran away from the ſubſcriber living on the Glade road in Weſtmoreland county, ten miles from Greenſburgh, a negro ſlave named Tom Gadden, *about 5 feet 7 inches high, a very active, ſtout well made fellow, talks both the Engliſh and German languages, and remarkable as to having very red eyes; he took with him one pair of yellow twilled overalls and jacket, one coat of clouded nankeen, one white linen coat, and a deep blue cloath coat, one pair of muſlin overalls and jacket, one pair of ſilk and cotton hoſe, and a pair of woolen hoſe, one fine and one wool hat, and ſundry other wearing apparel; the preſumption is, that he intends either going down the river Ohio or to Preſqu'iſle. Whoever takes up ſaid ſlave and brings him home to his maſter, or ſecures him in any jail, ſhall have the above reward with reaſonable charges paid by me.*

JACOB PAINTER.

May 11, 1797. *tf*

Weegee Townſhip,

TO BE SOLD,

ONE half of Lot No. 30, and the whole of Lots Nos. 35 and 36, in the ſecond townſhip and ſecond range of the Seven Ranges, commonly called the Weegee Townſhip. Fourteen families are already ſettled in this townſhip, and more are preparing to eſtabliſh there. For particulars apply to Mr. Daniel M'Elheran, at Mr. Thomas Edginton's, lower end of Holliday's Cove, or at Whelen, who is authoriſed to ſell the ſame, and to receive propoſals for the whole of this valuable townſhip.

ROBERT TROUP.

New-York, May 4, 1797. tf.

N. B. The above mentioned D. M'Elheran, attorney in fact for William Hill, of the city of New York, has many other valuable Tracts of Land for Sale, in the Seven Ranges of the North Weſtern Territory of the United States.

WHEREAS ſome perſon or perſons have lately cut and carried off large quantities of timber from the lands of the ſubſcriber, lying weſt and adjoining the town of M'Intoſh at the mouth of Beaver creek, in the county of Allegheny.

To puniſh ſuch tranſgreſſors, and prevent ſimilar abuſes in future, I will give a reward of FIVE DOLLARS on the conviction of each perſon ſo offending. Any information given to John Simonson, Attorney at Law in the town of Waſhington, will meet with proper attention.

JAMES STRAWBRIDGE.

Philadelphia, Feb. 3, 1797.

N. B. The lands here alluded to, are for Sale. For terms apply as above. tf

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Hunter and Beaumont,

LATE part proprietors of the Weſtern Telegraphe, having diſpoſed of their ſhares in that publication, to their other partner, announce to their friends their reſolution of eſtabliſhing a Paper in the Town of Waſhington in Kentucky, to which they are invited by the moſt flattering proſpects of ſucceſs.

Their intention is to commence a newſpaper on a royal ſheet in folio, a ſize much larger than any Kentucky papers are at preſent printed on, and equal to many of the Philadelphia papers, which will enable them to give the public the whole of the intereſting intelligence, and leave ample room for advertiſements; the price Three Dollars per annum, one half to be paid on delivery of the firſt number, and the other half at the end of ſix months.

They alſo take this opportunity of expreſſing their grateful ſenſe of the many obligations conferred on them by the promoters of an independent preſs, at the ſame time aſſuring them that their favors are graven on their hearts in characters indelible.

Though more flattering proſpects, and conſequently the duty they owe themſelves and families have induced them to remove to another part of the union, they are confident of being followed by the good wiſhes of a large majority of their fellow citizens for their future ſucceſs, and in return wiſh them every bleſſing that as men of independent principles, and virtuous citizens, they deſerve to enjoy.

Waſhington, Pennſylvania,
June 16, 1797. }

ALL thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate of Benjamin Harris, late of Waſhington townſhip, deceaſed, are deſired to render them properly atteſted, and all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make payment to

JACOB HARRIS,
JAMES PURVIANCE, } Executors.

Fayette county, June 5, 1797.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's Ferry on the weſt ſide of the Allegheny river, on the 3d day of May laſt, a brown Horſe, 9 years old, 14 hands high, three white feet, the off eye wall'd, a blaze in his face, no brand perceivable. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

ALEXNADER LOGAN.

June 3, 1797.

WILLIAM STEELE,

AT the corner of the Diamond *in Market Street, and oppoſite to ſign of the Waggon, has juſt received and for ſale on the moſt reaſonable terms, a General Aſſortment of*

MERCHANDIZE,

ſuitable to the Seaſon.

Pittſburgh, June 8, 1797.

IN the year 1780, John Reynolds going down the Ohio river, was killed by the Indians; a ſhort time after Col. Thomas Campbell found the body and a number of papers belonging to the deceaſed, the papers he gave to ſome perſon in this town, who promiſed to take care of them for the heirs, but ſince that period nothing has been heard of the papers. The ſubſcriber, ſon of the ſaid John Reynolds, takes this method of informing the perſon in whoſe hands ſaid papers were lodged that he is now in Pittſburgh, and will continue there for two or three weeks, in order to receive them—he believes they can be of no uſe to any perſon but the heirs of his father's eſtate.

WILLIAM M'KEE REYNOLDS.

June 3, 1797.

STRAYED or ſtolen within three miles of the mouth of Buffaloe, on the Ohio, a dark bay HORSE, 9 years old laſt ſpring, about 14 hands high, trots and canters well, a good deal ſaddle marked, branded on the near ſhoulder R, but not very perceivable. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, living three miles from Pittſburgh on the weſt ſide of the Allegheny river, or advertiſing in the Pittſburgh Gazette where he may be found, ſhall receive FIVE DOLLARS REWARD, and reaſonable charges.

JOHN HUEY.

June 15, 1797.

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends & cuſtomers that he has juſt received a freſh ſupply of SPRING GOODS, conſiſting of fancy, ſtriped and india nankeens, olive janes, pillow fuſtians, mantua, ſattins, luteſtrings, modes, ſarſnetts, ell-wide perſians, &c. book, jaconett and tamboured muſlins, muſlin ſhawls with field and handſome borders, garden fans, umbrellas, and a variety of new goods, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which he will ſell at the moſt reduced prices for caſh, as well as the uſual credit.

Pittſburgh, June 2, 1797.

JOHN IRWIN,

HAS juſt received and is now opening a freſh ſupply of MERCHANDIZE ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Pittſburgh, June 2, 1797,

Town of Eaſt-Liberty.

THE ſubſcriber having laid out a TOWN weſt of the Laurel Hill, on the new ſtate road from Bedford to Pittſburgh, on Ligonier Valley, Donnegal townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, within one mile of Weſtmoreland Furnace and Forge. It is ſituated on a level ſpot of ground on each ſide of ſaid road, which is 60 feet wide; the ſoil is good, water convenient, as there is a run of excellent water on each ſide the Town, one of which is ſufficient for a mill or any other water works; it is one mile from Loyalhannon creek, where there is a good griſt and ſaw mill, and ſeveral others not more than four miles off good ſtones and timber for building in great plenty, and two lime ſtone quarries adjoining the town. The Lots are now offered for ſale at Twenty Dollars each, without any condition of ſettlement—Ten Dollars to be paid in hand, and the remainder at the end of one year, when the deed will be made. Each Lot is 60 feet front and 160 feet deep to a 12 feet alley—water may be had on each Lot by digging about 20 feet, there is plenty of ſtone coal very convenient. Purchaſers may be accommodated with Out Lots at a low rate. A plan of the Town may be ſeen at the ſubſcriber's on the premiſes, who has the reſidue of the place to ſell, on which there is a good body of iron ore.

ROBERT LAUGHLIN.

Ligonier Valley, June 7, 1797.